

United States District Court  
District of South Carolina

Herbert Hightower, #199706;	)	C/A No. 6:05-1006-PMD-WMC
Petitioner;	)	
	)	<b>Report and Recommendation</b>
vs.	)	
	)	<b>for Summary Dismissal</b>
Oscar Faulkenberry, Warden; and Henry McMaster,	)	
Attorney General for South Carolina;	)	
	)	
Respondents.	)	
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The Petitioner, Herbert Hightower (hereafter, “the Petitioner”), is a state prisoner proceeding *pro se* under Title 28 United States Code Section 2254. By definition, the relief which the Petitioner seeks must be based upon a finding that he is being illegally detained in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States. 28 U.S.C. §2241(b)(3). Pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. §636(b)(1)(B), and Local Civil Rule 73.02(B)(2)(c), D.S.C., the undersigned is authorized to review such petitions for relief and submit findings and recommendations to the District Court.

**BACKGROUND**

The Petitioner is incarcerated at the Kershaw Correctional Institution, Kershaw, South Carolina, where he is serving a sentence of life imprisonment after he was convicted of murder in November, 1993, by a jury in the Court of General Sessions for Bamberg County, South Carolina. The Petitioner sought and was denied relief in the state courts on his first application for Post-Conviction Relief (PCR) in January, 1995. See *Hightower v. State*, 94-CP-05-0066. He sought a Writ of Certiorari from the South Carolina Supreme Court, which was denied in January, 1996.

On February 27, 1997, he filed a petition for relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 in this Court. See *Hightower v. Moore*, 5:97-0490-PMD (D.S.C. 1998). On March 2, 1998, summary judgment on the merits was granted.

This Court may take judicial notice of this prior petition. *Colonial Penn Ins. Co. v. Coil*, 887 F.2d 1236, 1239 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1989); *Shop v. Bell & Howell*, 872 F.2d 1178, 1182, 1989 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1989); *Days v. Bounds*, 509 F. 2d 66 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1975); *Mann v. Peoples First National Bank & Trust Co.*, 209 F.2d 570, 572 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1954).

The Petitioner suggests that he filed a second PCR application, which was dismissed in February, 2001. Details of that petition are not known.

### **PRO SE PETITION**

The Petitioner is a *pro se* litigant, and thus his pleadings are accorded liberal construction. *Hughes v. Rowe*, 449 U.S. 5 (1980); *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97 (1976); *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519 (1972); *Loe v. Armistead*, 582 F. 2d 1291 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1978); *Gordon v. Leeke*, 574 F. 2d 1147 (4<sup>th</sup> 1978). *Pro se* pleadings are held to a less stringent standard than those drafted by attorneys. Even under this less stringent standard, however, a *pro se* petition is still subject to summary dismissal. The mandated liberal construction means only that if the court can reasonably read the pleadings to state a valid claim on which the plaintiff could prevail, it should do so. *Barnett v. Hargett*, 174 F.3d 1128 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999). A court may not construct the plaintiff's legal arguments for him. *Small v. Endicott*, 998 F.2d 411 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1993). Nor should a court "conjure up questions never squarely presented." *Beaudett v. City of Hampton*, 775 F.2d 1274, 1278 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1985).

### **DISCUSSION**

In order for this Court to entertain the current petition, the Petitioner must seek and obtain a Pre-Filing Authorization (PFA) from the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit under 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3). See *In re: Williams*, 364 F. 3d 235 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2004), *cert. denied* — U.S. —, 125 S. Ct. 618 (2004); *In re: Williams*, 330 F. 3d 277 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003); *In re: Fowlkes*, 326 F. 3d 542 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003).

Accordingly, it is recommended that the above-captioned case be dismissed without prejudice and without requiring the respondents to file a return. See *Allen v. Perini*, 424 F.2d 134, 141 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1970)(federal district courts have duty to screen habeas corpus petitions and eliminate burden placed on respondents caused by ordering an unnecessary answer or return). The Petitioner's attention is directed to the notice on the next page.

s/William M. Catoe  
United States Magistrate Judge

April 8, 2005  
Greenville, South Carolina

**Notice of Right to File Objections to Magistrate Judge's "Report and Recommendation"  
& The Serious Consequences of a Failure to Do So**

The petitioner is hereby notified that any objections to the attached Report and Recommendation must be filed within **ten (10) days** of the date of its filing. 28 U.S.C. § 636 and Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b). The time calculation of this ten-day period excludes weekends and holidays and provides for an additional three days for filing by mail. Fed. R. Civ. P. 6. Based thereon, this Report and Recommendation, any objections thereto, and the case file will be **delivered to a United States District Judge** fourteen (14) days after this Report and Recommendation is filed. A magistrate judge makes only a recommendation, and the authority to make a final determination in this case rests with the United States District Judge. See *Mathews v. Weber*, 423 U.S. 261, 270-271 (1976).

During the ten-day period, but not thereafter, a party must file with the Clerk of Court specific, written objections to the Report and Recommendation, if he or she wishes the United States District Judge to consider any objections. **Any written objections must specifically identify the portions of the Report and Recommendation to which objections are made and the basis for such objections.** See *Keeler v. Pea*, 782 F. Supp. 42, 43-44 (D.S.C. 1992). Failure to file specific, written objections shall constitute a waiver of a party's right to further judicial review, including appellate review, if the recommendation is accepted by the United States District Judge. See *United States v. Schronce*, 727 F.2d 91, 94 & n. 4 (4th Cir.); and *Wright v. Collins*, 766 F.2d 841, 845-847 & nn. 1-3 (4th Cir. 1985). Moreover, if a party files specific objections to a portion of a magistrate judge's Report and Recommendation, but does not file specific objections to other portions of the Report and Recommendation, that party waives appellate review of the portions of the magistrate judge's Report and Recommendation to which he or she did not object. In other words, a party's failure to object to one issue in a magistrate judge's Report and Recommendation precludes that party from subsequently raising that issue on appeal, even if objections are filed on other issues. *Howard v. Secretary of HHS*, 932 F.2d 505, 508-509 (6th Cir. 1991). See also *Praylow v. Martin*, 761 F.2d 179, 180 n. 1 (4th Cir.) (party precluded from raising on appeal factual issue to which it did not object in the district court). In *Howard, supra*, the Court stated that general, non-specific objections are *not* sufficient:

**A general objection to the entirety of the [magistrate judge's] report has the same effects as would a failure to object. The district court's attention is not focused on any specific issues for review, thereby making the initial reference to the [magistrate judge] useless. \* \* \* This duplication of time and effort wastes judicial resources rather than saving them, and runs contrary to the purposes of the Magistrates Act. \* \* \* We would hardly countenance an appellant's brief simply objecting to the district court's determination without explaining the source of the error.**

*Accord Lockert v. Faulkner*, 843 F.2d 1015, 1017-1019 (7th Cir. 1988), where the Court held that the appellant, who proceeded *pro se* in the district court, was barred from raising issues on appeal that he did not specifically raise in his objections to the district court:

**Just as a complaint stating only 'I complain' states no claim, an objection stating only 'I object' preserves no issue for review. \* \* \* A district judge should not have to guess what arguments an objecting party depends on when reviewing a [magistrate judge's] report.**

See also *Branch v. Martin*, 886 F.2d 1043, 1046 (8th Cir. 1989) ("no de novo review if objections are untimely or general"), which involved a *pro se* litigant; and *Goney v. Clark*, 749 F.2d 5, 7 n. 1 (3rd Cir. 1984) ("plaintiff's objections lacked the specificity to trigger *de novo* review").

**This notice apprises the petitioner of the consequences of a failure to file specific, written objections.** See *Wright v. Collins, supra*; and *Small v. Secretary of HHS*, 892 F.2d 15, 16 (2nd Cir. 1989). Filing by mail pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 5 may be accomplished by mailing objections addressed as follows:

**Larry W. Propes, Clerk  
United States District Court  
Post Office Box 10768  
Greenville, South Carolina 29603**